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# INFORMATION REPORT

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**COUNTRY** Germany (Russian Zone)

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SUBJECT Planned 1952 Production of Sulphuric Acid in  
the DDR

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PLACE  
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SUPPLEMENT TO  
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. The attachment lists the 1952 planned production of sulphuric acid in the GDR by plants, in tons of  $SO_3$ .
2. The contact system plant at VEM Muldenhütten (1), dismantled by the Soviets in 1945, is to be reconstructed. The raw material to be used is zinc pyrites from Himmelsreich near Dresden. The plant capacity will be 10,000 tons of  $SO_3$  annually.
3. Another plant is also to be built at Muldenhütten; this will be for the electrolytic processing of black jack (zinc sulphide). The plant will be constructed on the same principle as the former Giesche Plant at Magdeburg (transported in toto to the USSR) but will have a capacity about one and one-half times as great. The principal product of this plant will be zinc; the main by-product will be sulphuric acid, i. e., 30,000 tons of  $SO_3$  annually. A further plant utilizing this same process and of the same size is to be constructed at Freiberg/Saxony. Both plants are to be ready for production in 1953/54. (2)

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1.  Comment. Possibly Hüttenwerk Muldenhütten, VVB Buntmetall.

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2. Comment: The planned construction of these two plants for the processing of black jack must be regarded as superfluous to the normal peace-time requirements of the DDR. The original plant in Magdeburg was able to supply most of Germany's pre-war zinc requirements; these two plants together will supply five or six times as much zinc as the DDR could utilize in normal production. Furthermore, Germany's zinc mines were never in a position to supply the entire raw material requirements of the original Giesche Plant; most of the black jack was imported from the mines in Polish Upper Silesia. It cannot be assumed that these plants are being built for the sulphuric acid by-product alone, as the present shortage of sulphuric acid for the chemical and fertilizer industries will be amply overcome by the other plants under construction. It would seem that these plants are being constructed to make full use of the black jack output of the Upper Silesian mines and that this extraordinarily high production of zinc is for armaments production either in the DDR or possibly for export to the USSR for utilization in the Soviet armament industry.

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**No Change in Cost** ☐

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ATTACHMENT

Planned 1952 Production of Sulphuric Acid in DDR

Plant	Planned 1952 Production	Comments
Alcid (formerly Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, Weissig, near Grossenheim, Saxony)	36,500 tons SO <sub>3</sub>	On account of difficulties in importing iron pyrites, part of plant being set up for production of sulphuric acid from magnesiasulphate for latter half 1952.
Alcid Coswig/Anhalt	54,000 " "	Increased production of 12,000 tons annually planned by November 1952. Furnaces for converting sulphur from Leuna to sulphuric acid to be installed.
Alcid Berlin-Oberhohneweide (Fanne) (1)	15,400 " "	
Organa (formerly Fahlberg-List, Magdeburg)	25,600 " "	
Chemiefaser Schwarze	32,000 " "	
Alcid Heinrichshall, Thuringia	15,400 " "	
Alcid Oranienburg	11,000 " "	
Chemiefaser Überitz	23,000 " "	Entire production based on magnesiasulphate. Capacity of plant to be increased by 9,000 tons annually by end 1953; fuming sulphur to be used.
VVB Halsbrücke (2)	5,400 " "	
VVB Muldenhütte	2,300 " "	
Alcid Salzwedel	8,700 " "	
V. Winter, Fährbrücke	3,700 " "	
VVB Mansfeld	40,000 " "	
Wolfen	80,000 " "	Apparently figure includes 50,000 tons from Gypsum plant which is not yet finished. First part to be finished late 1952, second part not until end 1953 or early 1954. When completed total capacity will be 150,000 tons annually.

1.  Comment. Not identifiable from available reference materials
2.  Comment. Possibly Rüttenwerk Halsbrücke, VVB Rautmetall.